

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES FOR SETTLERS.

A settler from a country other than Canada intending to take up and settle on Farm Land in Manitoba or the Canadian North-west Territories, in order to secure the lowest transportation rates, should obtain a Certificate from a Canadian North-west Land Settlement Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present his Certificate in exchange for which will be issued for himself and any member of his family accompanying him as enumerated on Certificate, a ticket to his destination in the Canadian North-west at a rate of *one cent per mile*. (This applies to all points except Vancouver, Huntingdon and Revelstoke, B.C., from which places the rate is *two cents per mile*.)

Should such settler after acquiring land desire to return for his family he will be accorded a similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rate on settlers' effects in carloads or less than carloads will be given on application to the Settlement Agent, or any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS—DUTY FREE.

Item No. 707 of the Canadian Customs Tariff, making Settlers' effects free of duty, reads as follows :

" Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale ; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada ; provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the North-west Territories by intending settlers, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council."

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Neat-cattle are detained 90 days at the border in quarantine, but if brought in between the 1st of April and 1st October, the Canadian Government takes full charge of them, feeds and herds them and relieves the settler of all trouble and expense incident to their detention.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry ; but for lands which have been occupied an additional \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in one way only, namely, by three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent, or any homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba, the North-west Territories or British Columbia information as to the lands open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them ; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal, and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa ; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

TIMBER.

A liberal supply of timber for house-building purposes and fuel is granted free to settlers on payment of a small office fee for the permit to cut.

For full information as to conditions of tender, and sale of timber, coal or other mineral lands, apply to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario ; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The within map indicates the lands which have thus far been surveyed and are now in the market for sale and settlement. It also shows the Land Agency points and the boundaries of the Districts they administer, and the names of such Districts.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, is the headquarters of the land business for the whole country. The Land Commissioners of the Government, the Railways, the Canada North-west Land Co. and the Hudson's Bay Co. reside and have their offices there.

A few words of general information about the country here follow.

MANITOBA.

The Province of Manitoba is one of the seven provinces of the Dominion of Canada. It is situated in the very centre of the North American continent, being midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Winnipeg (population 35,000) the capital of the Province, is 1,424 miles from Montreal, the summer port of the Atlantic Ocean steamships, and 1,483 miles from Vancouver on the Pacific Ocean. The southern frontier of the Province, bordering on the United States, is about the same latitude as Paris and the south of Germany.

RICHEST SOIL IN THE WORLD.

The soil is a rich, deep, black, argillaceous mould, or loam, resting on a deep and very tenacious clay subsoil. It is one of the richest, if not the richest, soil in the world, and especially adapted to the growth of wheat.

A LAND OF WHEAT.

The large surplus of wheat produced in Manitoba is eagerly sought after by European millers, and, owing to the superior quality and hardness, commands the highest price of any wheat grown in the world.

WILD FRUITS ABOUND.

In the woods are to be found in great quantities saskatoons, raspberries, cranberries, wild plums, gooseberries and currants, also red and black cherries.

GAME.

At the lakes, in the shooting season, pelicans, waveys, and gray geese, besides forty-two different species of wild ducks are in flocks that literally cover miles of water; partridge and scrub rabbits are in great numbers in the brush, and deer are by no means scarce.

The neighbouring prairies are plentifully stocked with grouse, Jack rabbits, Sandhill cranes and other game.

ASSINIBOIA.

The District of Assiniboia lies between the Province of Manitoba and the District of Alberta, and extends north from the International boundary to the 52nd parallel of latitude, and contains an area of thirty-four million acres. Travelling westward on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the district is entered at a point 212 miles west of Winnipeg.

The eastern part of the district is known as the Park Country of the Canadian North-west. The surface is rolling, dotted over with clumps of trees, usually found bordering the shores of lakes or meadows. The valley of the Pipestone is considered the most attractive section. Coal in abundance is found in the south, in the district drained by the Souris River. The district, including the Province of Manitoba, will one day be the

GREATEST WHEAT PRODUCING SECTION

of the American continent, for the following reasons: 1st. It has a soil particularly rich in the food of the wheat plant. 2nd. A climate under which the plant comes to maturity with great rapidity. 3rd. On account of its northern latitude it receives more sunshine during the period of growth than the country to the South. 4th. Absence of rust, due to dryness of climate. 5th. Absence of insect foes.

These conditions are specially favourable to the growth of the hard, flinty wheat of the Scotch Fyfe variety, that is so highly prized by millers all the world over, giving it a value of from 10 to 25c. a bushel over the softer varieties grown in Europe and the United States. It has now the distinctive designation in the wheat markets of the world of

"MANITOBA HARD."

While the soil produces a berry of such a high grade, the percentage between the amount of grain produced to that sown is amazing, and the record shown by the last complete statistics of an average of 35 bushels per acre, is one that has not been approached on this continent.

RANGE CATTLE.

Great herds of range cattle roam at will over these seemingly boundless pastures. The profits of the stockmen are large and can be readily imagined when it is shown that \$42.00 per head was paid for steers on the range this year, animals that cost their owners only the interest on the original investment incurred in stocking the ranche, and their

share in the cost of the annual round-ups. Yearlings are now being sent into this country all the way from Ontario to fatten on the nutritious grasses of the Western plain, and it is reckoned that after paying cost of calf and freight for 2,000 miles, the profit will be greater than if these cattle had been fattened by stall-feeding in Ontario. Everything seems to point towards this being the future fattening ground for cattle intended for European markets.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

This region, which is fully equal to the Bow and Belly River District as a stock country, and to the Calgary District as a mixed farming country, has been ignored in the rush to the latter places. It is now attracting the attention it deserves, as attested by the large number of settlers that have taken up land during the past season. It is everywhere thickly covered with a good growth of nutritious grasses,—the grass is usually the short, crisp variety, known as "Buffalo Grass," which becomes to all appearances dry about midsummer, but is still green and growing at the roots and forms excellent pasture both in winter and summer. It is amazing the rapidity with which poor emaciated animals brought from the East get sleek and fat on the Buffalo grass of the plains.

The supply of timber on the hills is considerable. There is also an abundance of fuel of a different kind in the coal seams that are exposed in many of the valleys.

Settlers in this Section have thus at hand an abundant supply of timber suitable for house-logs and fencing, and both coal and wood for fuel.

ALBERTA.

The Provisional District of Alberta, the great ranching, dairy farming and mineral country of the Canadian North-west, embraces an area larger than that of England and Wales together. In it are comprised 45,000,000 of acres of the most fertile soil on the Continent, and some of America's best deposits of coal and metals.

Although but yet in its infant years, the fame of Alberta has extended to the remote parts of the world, and travellers, tourists and health-seekers from many lands have come to enjoy the magnificence of its scenery, to inhale its health-giving mountain air, and bathe in the healing waters of its mineral springs; and many who come but for a brief stay are enticed by the attractions of its many and varied sources of wealth, as well as the bright prospect of health and success to make homes for themselves beneath the shadow of the ever beautiful, majestic, awe-inspiring Rockies.

CAPABILITIES.

That part of the District of Alberta, already proven to be well suited for general farming by the methods followed in the old Provinces in the Dominion of Canada, as well as in the United States, extends from the American Line on the south for 300 miles north, and from the foot of the Rocky Mountains for 200 miles eastward.

The southern half of this area is well adapted for raising horses, cattle and sheep, and fattening them without other food than the rich bunch of buffalo grass which grows everywhere spontaneously, and which cures itself on the stem, retaining its nutritious properties all the year round, without cutting or covering, excepting that it may be covered by the light falls of snow during the winter months, which covering rather improves it than otherwise, and is very seldom deep enough to prevent the animals eating it off the ground.

During the last five years many thousand cattle, sheep and horses have been raised in the southern half of Alberta on the rich grass without any feeding or shelter other than the shelter found along the hill sides or in clumps of trees. The cattle and sheep when taken off the pasture are fat and fit for any butcher's shop in the world, and the horses are rolling fat.

ALBERTA.

NORTHERN.

Northern Alberta embraces the great fertile tract of country watered by the Red Deer, the Battle, the North Saskatchewan and Sturgeon Rivers. It is a country pre-eminently suited to mixed farming. It is well wooded and watered, and abounds with natural hay meadows. A settler going into this country with little means does not need to expend his capital in purchasing lumber to provide buildings for himself and his stock. As regards water, there are magnificent watercourses, innumerable lakes, mountain streams, and creeks and springs. This district offers millions of acres of deep, rich soil, and possesses beyond dispute the most uniformly productive land at present open for free settlement. The railway to Edmonton was completed in 1891 and thus some of the finest farming districts in the North-west, hitherto practically inaccessible to the intending settler, have been made available.

A resident of the District writes that "the northern part may be described in general terms as a rolling prairie, dotted over with bluffs of spruce and poplar, interspersed with lakes and meadows, and intersected with numerous small creeks, giving the whole a particularly park-like appearance, which, in point of natural scenery, is beyond the possibility of exaggeration. I have seen the most beautiful spots of five of the eastern provinces, and of several of the States across our southern border, but I have never seen any section of country which in its natural state could compare with this."

THE EDMONTON DISTRICT.

During the session of 1890, Mr. Leonard Gaetz was examined before a Parliamentary Committee concerning the country watered by the

RED DEER RIVER

crossed by the railway about half-way between Calgary and Edmonton (vide map). He spoke of it as THE GARDEN OF ALBERTA, "a country pre-eminently suited to mixed farming. It has some peculiar features in this respect, that it is a well-wooded and a well-watered country. It is a country where a settler going with little means does not need to expend his capital altogether to provide shelter for himself and his stock, but where, if he has not timber on his own land, he can get a permit from the Government and get 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 2,000 fence rails, and 30 cords of dry wood for 50 cents, and put up his buildings. He can husband his resources to expend in fitting himself out with stock and implements to carry on his work.

"I have seen wheat and oat straw that grew to the height of 5½ and 6 feet, and yet well headed and filled with plump grain.

"Our young stock or yearlings simply go in the shed in the night and around the straw stack in the day. Our breeding cows we house. My young horses were out this winter until the last week in January, though one of the coldest winters since I have been in the country. They were in perfectly good condition, and healthy. It does not take any very great skill to raise cattle, which at twenty-eight or thirty months old will dress without an ounce of grain, 650 and 700 pounds of beef, or a three-year-old that will dress 800 to 850 pounds. I am speaking of what I have seen, and am testifying to what I know by personal experience. Then, it does not take a very great deal of skill in farming. Even a novice like myself in average years can grow crops of grain—oats from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre, and weighing 46 to 50 pounds to the bushel; barley from 45 to 55 bushels to the acre, and weighing from 54 to 57 pounds to the bushel; wheat from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre, and weighing from 62 to 65 pounds per bushel."

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, STORES.

Around the old and important post of Edmonton and the mission in the neighbourhood, a thriving but not very extensive settlement has been established for some years. Heavy crops are harvested, and a considerable quantity of gold has been taken from the river bars in the neighbourhood. Edmonton until the comparatively recent advent of the railway, could be reached only by carts across the prairies, or boats up the Saskatchewan, navigation being difficult except in the summer owing to shifting sand bars.

SASKATCHEWAN—West.

THE BATTLEFORD DISTRICT.

Mr. S. A. Macfarlane who has been in the North-west for many years, states that the indications were that immigration was about to largely set in towards the Battle River and North Saskatchewan Valleys. He spoke hopefully of the Battle River section. "Why," he said, "there is no finer country in the world, and no better crops are raised in any section of the continent than in that part of the North-west, of which Battleford is the centre." He knew people who had gone there without a dollar and in a short time had become very well off indeed, entirely through mixed farming. The whole secret of success in that country was possessed by any practical farmer.

Speaking of the fertility of the soil, he said, "he knew farmers there who for five successive years had an average of over fifty bushels of oats to the acre. Last fall wheat averaged about thirty, and oats from fifty to sixty. Roots and vegetables were always a good crop. As to the beef producing capabilities of the country, it was only necessary to say that two-year-old steers, fed altogether on the native grasses, dressed eight hundred pounds right along."

"If you have any friends," said Mr. Macfarlane, in concluding, "who know how to farm, and wish free lands in a district possessing the best advantage that nature can bestow, you can't do them a better turn than direct their attention to the North Saskatchewan and Battle River Country."

FREE HOMESTEADS.

The country, though a very rich one, has been closed for want of easy means of communication. The railway is now completed and opened to Prince Albert on the North Saskatchewan. There is abundant land to choose from, the even-numbered sections being the property of the Government and open to FREE HOMESTEADING. Numerous settlers in the Prince Albert district who have removed from other parts of the country testify to the fertility of the soil.

MAGNIFICENT CROPS.

Wm. Miller came from Huron County, Ont., and moved to the Saskatchewan in 1873, and took up land quite close to where Prince Albert now stands. Likes the Saskatchewan country better than Ontario. Mr. Miller has kept a diary since he came to the country, so that his statements are not made from memory. He states that his oat crop has varied from 40 to 80 bushels per acre in different years, except in 1889, when it was about 20 bushels per acre. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs have all done well with him.

Chas. Mair, for sixteen years a resident, has farmed for ten years on quite a large scale. He has never had what could be called a failure in wheat. In 1889, the crop was light from drought, but could not be called a failure. There has always been abundance of hay, even during the driest years, and vast quantities of the natural prairie hay goes to waste annually.

James McArthur, banker, Prince Albert, is interested in a large sheep ranch. He says it costs less to keep sheep over the winter than during the summer. The region is a great hay country; and hay can be put up for the winter at a cost of about \$1 per ton. Sheep can be kept through the winter at a cost of about 25 cents per head, when handled on a

large scale. They are free from disease. Hay has never been scarce. The growth of the natural prairie grass is luxuriant. Water is readily obtained everywhere. Where there is not good surface or running water, it can be obtained in wells at a depth of 10 to 14 feet.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Prince Albert on the Saskatchewan River is the largest town in the province. Contains large saw-mills, churches of all denominations, is well supplied with stone and has steam-boat navigation during the summer months and railroad communication the year around. There are some of the finest settlements in the territories tributary to Prince Albert, notably Carrot River and Stony Creek on the south and east, and Shell River to the west.

For grains and roots of all kinds the Prince Albert region has long been notoriously in the lead and after the completion of the Manitoba and North-west Railroad and the building of the Hudson Bay Railroad, millions of acres of the finest land for mixed farming in the world will be open for HOMESTEADING with the best of facilities for markets. Fuel and building material in abundance.

ADVICE TO SETTLERS.

The newcomer need not fear that when he reaches Winnipeg he will fall into the hands of thieves, imposters, or unfriendly people. If he follows the directions of this pamphlet, he will put himself in the hands of real friends, who will look after him. The train is met upon its arrival by the agents of the Government and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who take charge of the immigrants and give them all the assistance and advice they need in a strange land.

LAND AGENCIES.

The points at which Land Offices are established are shown on the within map. Each Land Agent is also an Immigration Agent, and the keeper of an Employment Register, which every one can use, free of charge.

The boundaries of the various

LAND DISTRICTS

managed by these agents are also indicated on the map, as well as their names.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Mining, Lumbering, Fruit growing and Farming capabilities of the Province of British Columbia merit the earnest attention of all interested in these pursuits.

For information apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, or to the Dominion Lands Agents, at New Westminster and Kamloops, B. C.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF LANDS

BELONGING TO THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offer for sale some of the finest agricultural lands in Manitoba and the North-west. The lands belonging to the Company in each township within the railway belt, which extends twenty-four miles from each side of the main line, will be disposed of at prices ranging

FROM \$3.00 PER ACRE AND UPWARDS.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a deed of conveyance of the land will be given; but the purchaser may pay one-tenth in cash, and the balance in payments spread over nine years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each year with each instalment. Payments may be made in land grant bonds, which will be accepted at 10 per cent premium on their par value, with accrued interest. These bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, or at any of its agencies in Canada or the United States.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions:—

1. All improvements placed upon lands purchased, to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.
2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.
3. The Company reserve from sale, under these regulations, all mineral and coal lands, and lands containing timber in quantities, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes.
4. Mineral, coal and timber lands and quarries, and lands controlling water power, will be disposed of on very moderate terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention and ability to utilize the same.

Detailed prices of lands, and all information relating thereto, can be obtained on application to the Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, or through the office of the Company, 232 Clark Street, Chicago.



(From the Winnipeg, Manitoba, *Free Press*, Oct. 23rd, 1893.)

THIS BEATS THE WORLD

WHEAT GROWN NEAR WHITEWOOD, ASSINIBOIA

WEIGHS SIXTY - EIGHT AND A HALF POUNDS

TO THE

B U S H E L

Mr. Charles Davies, a farmer living a few miles north of Whitewood, Assiniboia, came into town a few days ago and stated that he had

1,800 BUSHELS OF WHITE FYFE,

which would weigh Sixty-Nine Pounds to the Bushel.

Townsmen thought there must be some mistake and Mr. Davies was challenged to bring in a bag, and have it weighed before witnesses. On

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 19TH

Mr. Davies brought a bag in, and in the presence of Councillor Street, wheat buyer, Councillor Hunter, of the Agricultural society, Town Treasurer Terry, School Trustee Lamont, Mr. Phillip Curry, of the Pipestone, and the grower. The weight was tested with every care, with the result that the wheat was found to weigh

Sixty-Eight Pounds and a Half to the Bushel.

All the men named above are prepared to make affidavit if required. The wheat was grown on breaking (not back-setting) and put in with a Cutaway harvester; date of sowing, May 10th; date of harvesting, August 24th and 25th. The wheat is large, level and of a beautiful colour. It should not be allowed to go to the mill. Mr. Hawkes has sent a sample to Prof. Saunders, at Ottawa.



FREE FARM



MANITOBA

ASSINIBOIA

ALBERTA

SASKATCHEWAN

BRITISH COLUMBIA



THE GREAT FERTILE AND MINERAL PROVINCES

OF

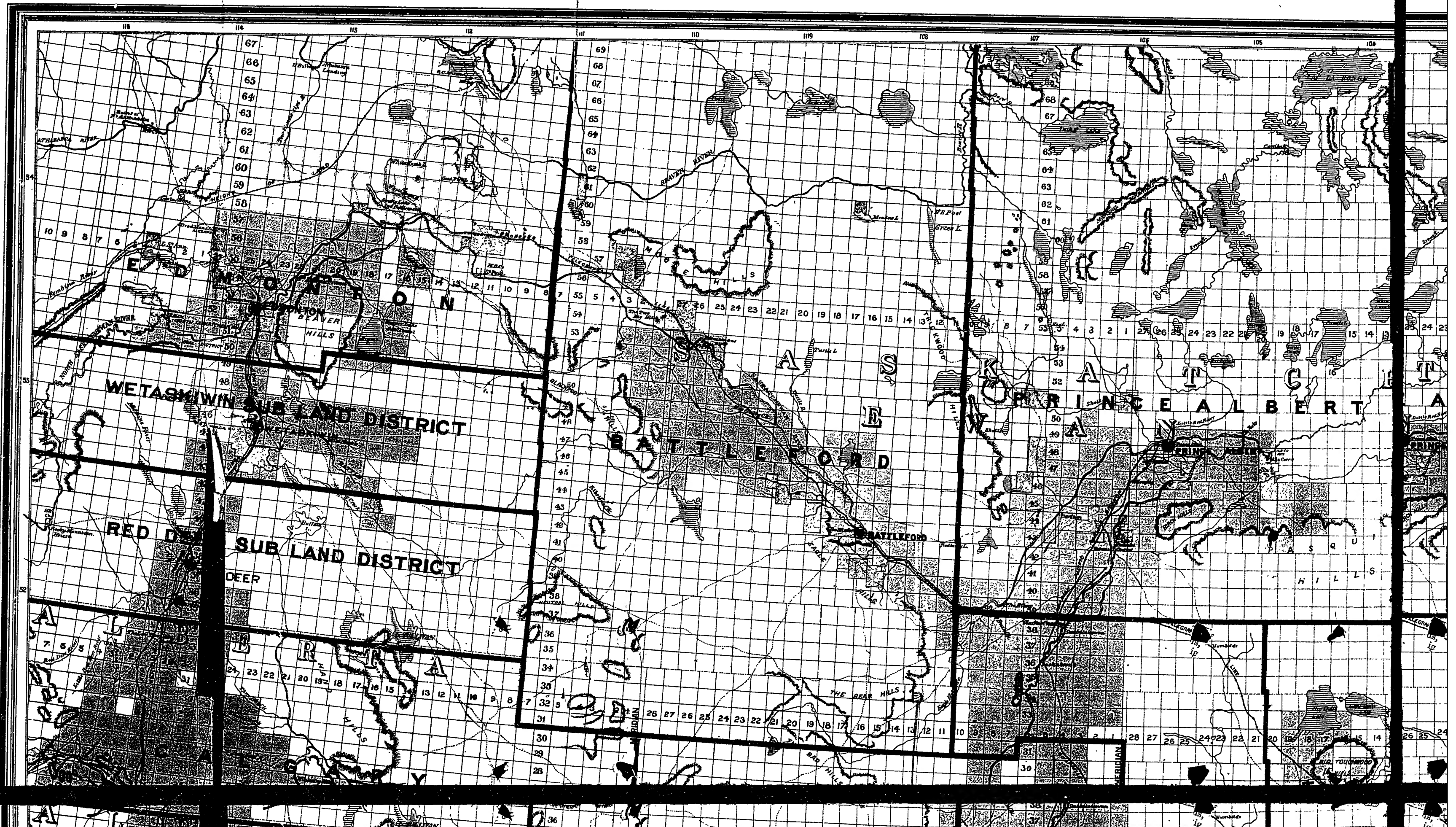
WESTERN

CANADA

Read what is here stated, examine the Map, and for further information apply to the SECRETARY, Department of Interior (Immigration Branch), Ottawa, Canada, or to H. H. SMITH, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba,

OR TO

INDEX SHOWING THE TOWNSHIPS IN MANITOBA THE NORTH-WEST



**C.P.R. Belt
BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

KAMLOOPS

NEW WESTMINSTER

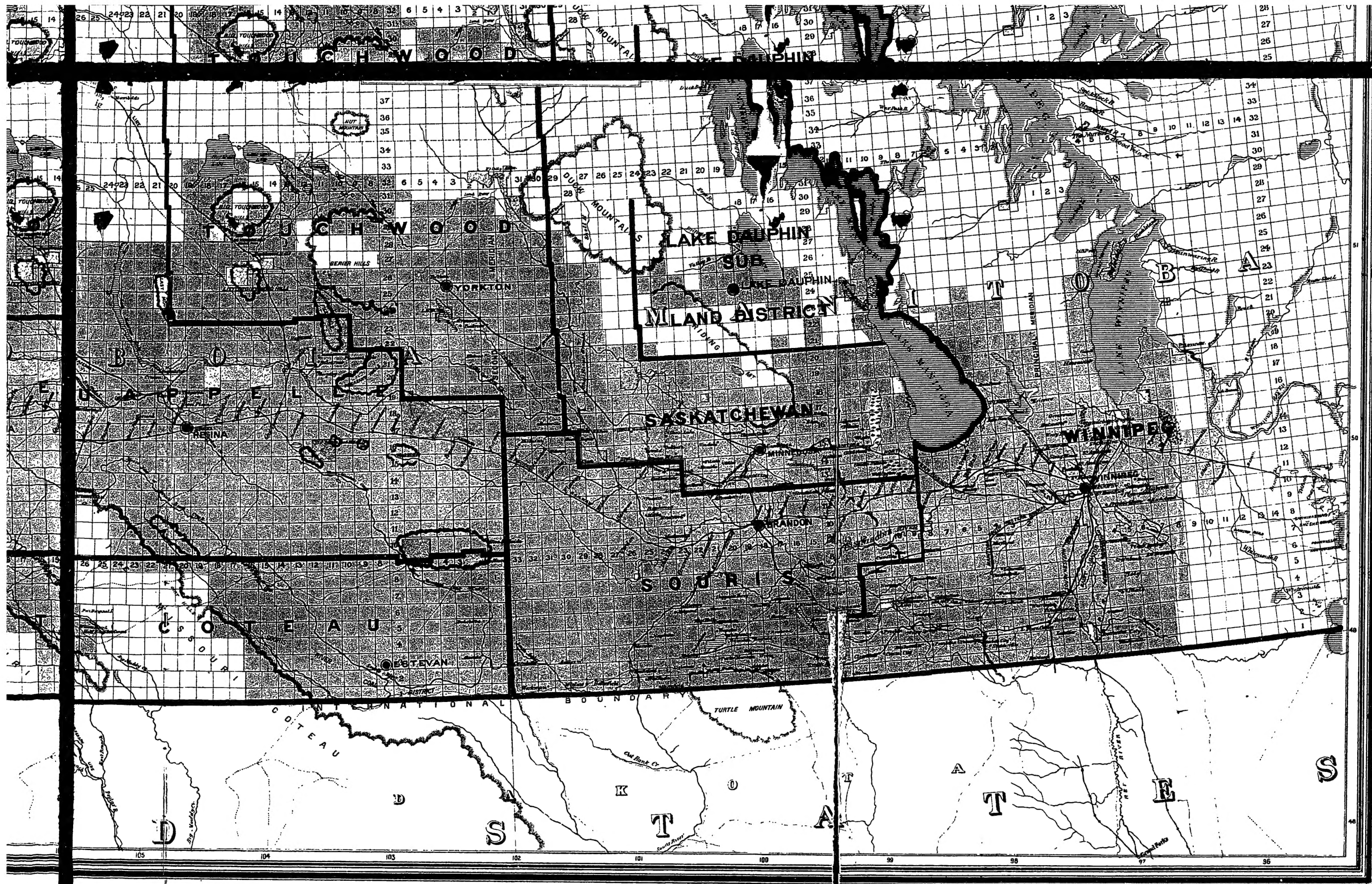
ALBERTA

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE

Scale of Statute Miles

COAST RANGE

FRASER RIVER



AND OF S. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER FEATURES ARE NOT TO BE DEPENDED UPON